

<u>L3</u>	program or application) with (computer or process\$4) with (saturation or brightness or luminance or hue or chroma\$7 or contrast or sharp\$4) and @ad<20001208 (chang\$4 or alter\$4 or modif\$6 or correct\$4) near5 (image or picture) and (firmware or software or	1047	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	program or application) with (computer or process\$4) with (saturation or brightness or luminance or hue or chroma\$7 or contrast or sharp\$4) and @ad<20001208 (firmware or software or program or application) with	32	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(computer or process\$4) with (saturation or brightness or luminance or hue or chroma\$7 or contrast or sharp\$4) and @ad<20001208	5146	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L4: Entry 1 of 167

File: PGPB

Sep 18, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030177448 A1

TITLE: SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR ACQUIRING IMAGES FROM IMAGING DEVICES

Abstract Paragraph:

A system and associated method for acquiring images from various imaging devices and inserting these acquired images into application program documents. The system includes an interface module, a source manager module, and a source module, the latter two supporting the TWAIN communication specification. The interface module allows word processing applications, spreadsheet applications, presentation design applications, and other types of applications to be provided the capability for easily inserting images into documents that are created by such applications. An application program interface (API) is provided with an program application that enables the application program to acquire images from any TWAIN compliant image acquisition device. The method defines a process for automatically capturing and inserting an image with minimal user input, and enables a user to customize image capture parameters when acquiring an image, if desired. The interface module also provides several image enhancement functions, including color correction, brightness/contrast correction, automatic cropping, and image compression, which are again implemented with minimal user interaction, thereby greatly simplifying the task of inserting an image into a document. There is no need to scan an image and save it in a file that persists after the application program is no longer running. Instead, the image is inserted directly into the document, in a compressed format. However, for image application devices that do not support autoscanning in this manner, or if the user prefers more control, the API enables the user interface for the selected image acquisition source to be executed.

Application Filing Date:19990615

First Hit Fwd Refs

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L4: Entry 21 of 167

File: USPT

Nov 4, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6643398 B2

TITLE: Image correction device, image correction method and computer program product in memory for image correction

Application Filing Date (1):19990803Brief Summary Text (4):

The present invention relates to an image correction device, image correction method, and a computer program product in memory for image correction, capable of automatically correcting the brightness and contrast of the image and forming an image having ideal contrast and brightness.

Brief Summary Text (28):

4. Yet another object of this invention is to provide computer program product in memory for image correction capable of forming an image with optimal contrast and lightness as well as to automatically correct the contrast and lightness of the original image.

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L4: Entry 100 of 167

File: USPT

Nov 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5835795 A

TITLE: Blended photographic composite images

Application Filing Date (1):19970214Brief Summary Text (19):

The preferred invented procedure for creating the first image of a desired art for the first image uses a computer program. The program alters the contrast levels and tonal gradients of an image represented by the art, and an electronic image is obtained on the film representative of the image represented by the art. A developed transparency film is obtained for being a master for creating repetitions of the image as the first exposed image on a length of film. The master is placed on an optical stand through which the length of film is exposed to the image as the first exposed image.

Detailed Description Text (21):

The procedure for creating the first image of a desired art for the first image uses a computer program. The program alters the contrast levels and tonal gradients of an image represented by the art, and an electronic image is obtained on the film representative of the image represented by the art. A developed transparency film is obtained for being a master for creating repetitions of the image as the first exposed image on a length of film. The master is placed on an optical stand through which the length of film is exposed to the image as the first exposed image.

Detailed Description Text (24):

In more detail FIG. 9 illustrates initially the preparation of Art. this can be done by a producer of the film or a customer. The art is placed or scanned in to a computer having a program such as the Adobe Photoshop (TM) program. In that program there is the capabilities to alter the contrast levels and tonal gradients of the image which is representative of the art. Other programs can be used.

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L4: Entry 102 of 167

File: USPT

Oct 27, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5828769 A

TITLE: Method and apparatus for recognition of objects via position and orientation consensus of local image encoding

Application Filing Date (1):19961023Detailed Description Text (25):

It will be appreciated that, although the current computer software implementation employs derivatives of the 2D Gaussian to encode patch pixel data, other functions can be employed as well. It is generally sufficient that the encoding of an image patch is a set of inner products of the image patch with a respective set of two-dimensional (2D) functions such that the resulting inner products for a given image patch are: (1) sufficiently numerous and sufficiently statistically independent (or there are linear functions of the inner product set that have these properties) to make the identification of matching patches effective; (2) normalizable with respect to changes in the image that at least include change in contrast and rotation in the image plane; and (3) sufficient to estimate the object pose when the respective encoded patch is matched to other patches similarly encoded and when combined with the scale and position of the respective patches and the identity of the model image associated with the match. The functions employed here satisfy these requirements, but not necessary to the exclusion of other mathematical functions.

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L4: Entry 103 of 167

File: USPT

Oct 13, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5822056 A

TITLE: Inspection apparatus with refractor for illuminating can flange

Application Filing Date (1):19950927Detailed Description Text (19):

The PPT Vision systems use a proprietary image processing software called Vision Program Manager (VPM) that provides a means of developing an application specific program that runs in the Microsoft Windows environment. This software detects contrast (changes) in the light levels of the image. As described below, the program developed for inspection apparatus 10 measures six flange widths and two plus (inside of neck) diameters. These measurements, in numbers of pixels, are then sent out to memory buffers in the computer. Another program retrieves the measurements from the memory buffers, converts the pixel measurements to inches, and displays the data using charts and graphs so that the performance of the necking machine can be monitored.

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L4: Entry 123 of 167

File: USPT

Aug 8, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5440401 A

TITLE: Image database incorporating low resolution index image data

Application Filing Date (1):19900914Detailed Description Text (4):

In accordance with the digital image processing system of FIG. 1, photographic images, such as those captured on 35 mm negatives 10, are scanned by a high resolution optoelectronic film scanner 12, such as a commercially available Eikonix Model 1435 scanner. Scanner 12 outputs digitally encoded data representative of the response of the photosensitive elements of its image sensing array onto which the photographic image contained on a respective color negative is projected. This digitally encoded data, or 'digitized' image, is coupled via a raster image digital data stream to an attendant image processing workstation 14, which contains a frame store and image processing application software through which the digitized image may be processed (e.g. enlarged, sharpened, cropped, subjected to scene color-balance correction, etc.) to achieve a desired image appearance. Once this high resolution image has been prepared, it is written onto a transportable, digital data recording medium, such as a write-once optical compact disc 16, for subsequent playback on an optical disc playback device (CD player) 20, which can be connected to a relatively moderate resolution consumer television receiver 22, or a high resolution thermal color printer 24, such as a Model XL-7700 printer manufactured by the assignee of the present application. CD player 20 may controlled by a (hand-held) remote control unit 26, control buttons of which are associated with reproduction (e.g. display) functions of the associated output device (television receiver) and coupled preprogrammed control inputs in the manner to be described below for initiating the call up and display of digital data recorded on an optical compact disc.

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L4: Entry 163 of 167

File: DWPI

Jan 14, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-150296

DERWENT-WEEK: 200015

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TITLE: Image brightness adjustment apparatus of surface shape data production system for manufacture of plate-shaped objects - adjusts brightness of image data to fall within predetermined limits, when brightness of image data acquired from photograph of target objects deviates from predetermined range

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

NICHIIHA KK

NICHN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998JP-0179875 (June 26, 1998)

Search Selected

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> JP 2000009448 A	January 14, 2000		008	G01B011/24

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
JP2000009448A	June 26, 1998	1998JP-0179875	

INT-CL (IPC): B21 D 37/20; G01 B 11/24; G06 T 7/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2000009448A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Brightness adjustment unit changes the brightness of image data of target object, such that it is within predetermined limit, when brightness of image data acquired from photograph of target object deviates from predetermined range.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer program for image brightness adjusting procedure.

USE - For manufacturing plate-shaped objects such as architecture board, roof material.

ADVANTAGE - Since brightness of image data is adjusted to be within predetermined limits, manufacture of architecture board, roof material, etc., is simplified.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows surface shape data production system assembly.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/6



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1	CTNF	13
2	892	1
3	1449	2

Total number of pages: 16

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